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Agenda Item No. C-B

Foreign Submarine-Launched
Ballistic Missiles

Working Group Paper

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Office of Scientific Weapons and Research Directorate of Intelligence Central Intelligence Agency United States of America

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Introduction to French SLBMs	Like the United States, France has a strategic trial bombers and land-based and sea-based ballistic SLBM/SSBN force is larger than the others and countries to be programmed.	missiles. Its	a-
The Development of French SLBMS	Development of the first French SLBM, the M-1, the M-1, the M-1 section of the M-1 technology was shared IRBM also being developed at that time. The mission 1971 when France's only available SSBN, the 1 first deployed.	with the land-based ile became operati	onal
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Wurking Paper The M-1 had a relatively short range, limiting its capability to strike Soviet targets from the Norwegian Sea patrol area still used by the French SSBNs. By 1974 the M-2 SLBM began replacing the M-1. The M-2 differed from the M-1 by having an increased range - 2,800 km - and no doubt an improved guidance and control system. Both the M-1 and M-2 have been phased out of service.

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Tep Geerel

Working Paper French SLBM Test All French SLBM tests are conducted using the facilities of the Landes Ranges Missile Test Center near Bordeaux. This is the only missile test launch facility in France. Submarine launches also use the tracking capabilities provided by the Landes Center.

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	The French teet SLRMs during the sade as a second	sabaga waina an an an an an an
	The French test SLBMs during the early at-sea configured submarine, the Gymnote. This four-	: phase using an especially -tube conventional-
	powered submarine frees the SSBNs from R &	D duties, which ultimately
	results in greater time on station for the detere	ent force.
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French SLBM			
Systems			
	The French plan to keep the	ne M-20 in service up	into the 1990's. Four of
	the five SSBNs now carryin ing the last half of this deca the M-4 system because or	ade. The oldest SSBN	onligured for the M-4 dur- N will not be converted to
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Redoutable-Class SSBN	France has five SSBNs operational ble-class submarines are similar in Ethan Allen SSBNs. During the earn and building their lead SSBN, exterprovided. These submarines are of the construction of Redoutable-created decades. During this period evolut subsystems have been made to the especially navigation and fire-confrietrofit to the older SSBNs as well a sixth SSBN, also a Redoutable scheduled for operation in early 1 the M-4. As the M-4 enters service converted to the M-4. Age dictates service life carrying M-20 missiles.	n appearance and designary 1960s, when Francensive US technical assorting on figured with the M-2 lass SSBNs has stretchionary improvements to be newer ships. Some it of systems upgrades, class, is approaching specifically spe	gn to the US e was designing sistance was 0 SLBM ned over two o machinery and mprovements, have been ea trials and is configured for 0 SSBNs will be	
	17	Ton Sc	peret	

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The French SSBNs radiate more machinery and equipment noise than contemporary nuclear submarines of the US Navy or even the Soviet Navy placing them at a disadvantage against a quieter adversary. Now aware of this vulnerability, the French are attempting to correct the noise problem on their newest Redoutable-class SSBN (M-4 configuration).	
The M-4 system will be retrofit to the four newest SSBNs. The first Redoutable submarine is not scheduled to be rufit to the M-4 system because of her age. (See table 28.)	

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